



U.S. Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service

Fact Sheet

WTO and Agriculture **What's at Stake for Colorado?**

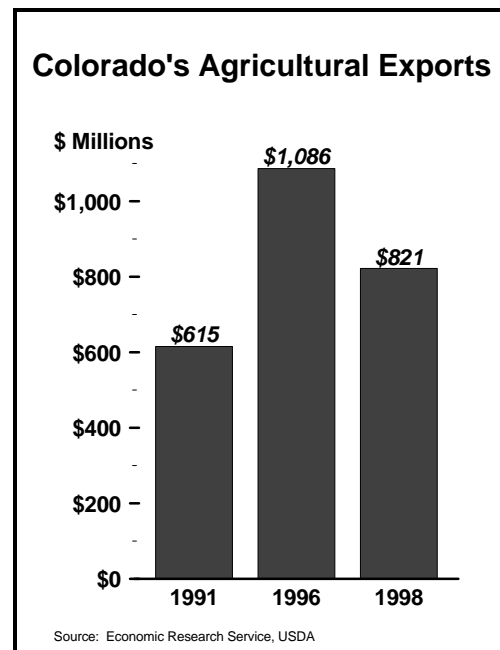
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Colorado is an important producer of agricultural products and exports products worldwide. In 1998, the state's total farm cash receipts totaled \$4.3 billion and exports were estimated at \$821 million. These exports helped boost farm prices and income, while supporting about 12,500 jobs both on and off the farm in food processing, transportation, and manufacturing. Exports are increasingly important to Colorado's agricultural and state-wide economy. Measured as exports divided by farm cash receipts, the state's reliance on agricultural exports has risen from 17 to 19 percent since 1991.

The top five agricultural exports in 1998 were:

- # live animals and red meats -- \$272 million
- # wheat and products -- \$111 million
- # feed grains and products -- \$103 million
- # hides and skins -- \$94 million
- # vegetables -- \$89 million

World demand for these products is increasing, but so is competition among suppliers. If Colorado's farmers, ranchers, and food processors are to compete successfully for the export opportunities of the 21st century, they need *fair trade* and *fair access* to growing global markets.



Colorado Producers Benefit From Trade Agreements

- # With its large cattle industry, Colorado benefits from the Uruguay Round with a 38-percent reduction in the quantity of EU beef receiving export subsidies by 2000. Japan is reducing beef tariffs from 50 percent to 38.5 percent. Korea will eliminate its beef import quota by 2001 and reduce its tariffs to 40 percent by 2004. The Philippines is reducing its tariff from 60 percent to 35 percent.
- # Colorado benefits under the Uruguay Round from a 33-percent reduction in the quantity of EU wheat receiving export subsidies by 2000. Japan is expanding its 5,530,000-ton tariff-rate quota by 35,000 tons annually from 1995 to 2000.